



2001 ACTIVITY REPORT

**WASHINGTON STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

**Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg
Department Director**

**Glen L. Woodbury
Division Director**

Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122



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This report also is posted on EMD's web site at <http://www.wa.gov/wsem/>

**WMD
DIRECTOR'S
WELCOME**



LOWENBERG

January 9, 2002

To Washington's emergency management community,

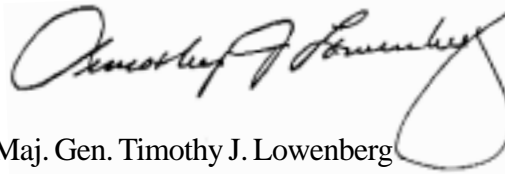
The September 11 terrorist attacks riveted the nation's attention on weapons of mass destruction and underscored the importance of our State Emergency Management Council - Committee on Terrorism. The COT's work the past two years has immeasurably enhanced our preparedness for a WMD event.

Despite these attacks and the potential lethality of other chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and conventional high yield explosive (CBRNE) threats, the dangers posed by earthquakes, wildfires, floods and other disasters in 2001 reminded us of the importance of a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to emergency preparedness.

The February 2001 Nisqually earthquake was the largest disaster in state history, yet property damage and personal injuries were minimized because of pre-quake programs that reinforced transportation infrastructure, improved construction standards, and enhanced awareness and safety practices in homes, schools and places of employment. Losses were held to a manageable level, largely because of a decade of preparation, planning and pre-disaster mitigation efforts. This reflects the overwhelming success of our state and local education and outreach programs to the general public as well as to schools, businesses and non-profit agencies.

The demands posed by new terrorism threats are daunting, but we must meet these challenges in the context of an over-arching all-hazards strategy. The destructive effects of CBRNE events, including personal injuries, property damage, and economic and social upheaval, are similar in scale to the consequences of a major earthquake. Responding to an act of terrorism also requires a coordinated multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional approach not unlike what is needed for large-scale natural disasters. In short, an all-hazards approach, with specific annexes for terrorism and other unique criminal and domestic security threats, is the most prudent and cost-effective way to assure community safety.

I am proud of the accomplishments of the Emergency Management Division in 2001. I am also grateful for the leadership and support of our public and private sector partners. Together, we will insure that Washington remains a safe and secure place to live, work and raise our families.



Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg
The Adjutant General
Director, Washington Military Department



(Top) A Washington Army National Guard CH-47 Chinook helicopter prepares for water drops on eastern Washington fires.
 (Left) Sgt. 1st Class Reggie Mosby of the Washington Army National Guard carries out a security mission at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.
 (Bottom) A Washington Army National Guard truck convoy heads for eastern Washington fire lines.
 (Washington Military Department photos)



EMD DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



WOODBURY

STRATEGIC EMD GOALS

- Increase involvement of stakeholders, partners and customers in emergency management objectives to ensure maximum coordination of effort.
- Establish and utilize risk assessment principles for addressing hazards and prioritizing resources.
- Increase communities' mitigation and disaster prevention efforts.
- Enhance and facilitate the capability of communities to respond to and recover from disasters.
- Improve internal division business processes and critical infrastructures.
- Enhance skill level of emergency management professionals and key public officials.

February 15, 2002

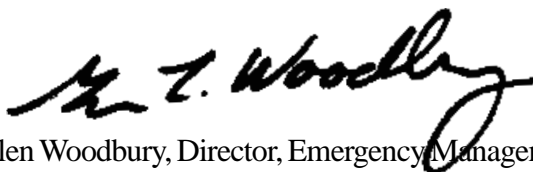
Our division experienced an extraordinary, record setting year in 2001.

Shortly into the New Year, the Nisqually earthquake tested our programs and our years of preparedness and mitigation. Forty or more seconds of shaking and rolling were quickly followed by activations of Emergency Operations Centers throughout Washington. The EOC at Camp Murray quickly accommodated the Governor and his staff for several days following the evacuation of the Capitol Building and provided more of an information coordination center as opposed to an emergency resource allocation center mostly because local governments, children, and schools did what we've all been training to do. In fact, the EOC did not receive any requests for operational assistance even though we had just experienced a widespread, "moderate" earthquake.

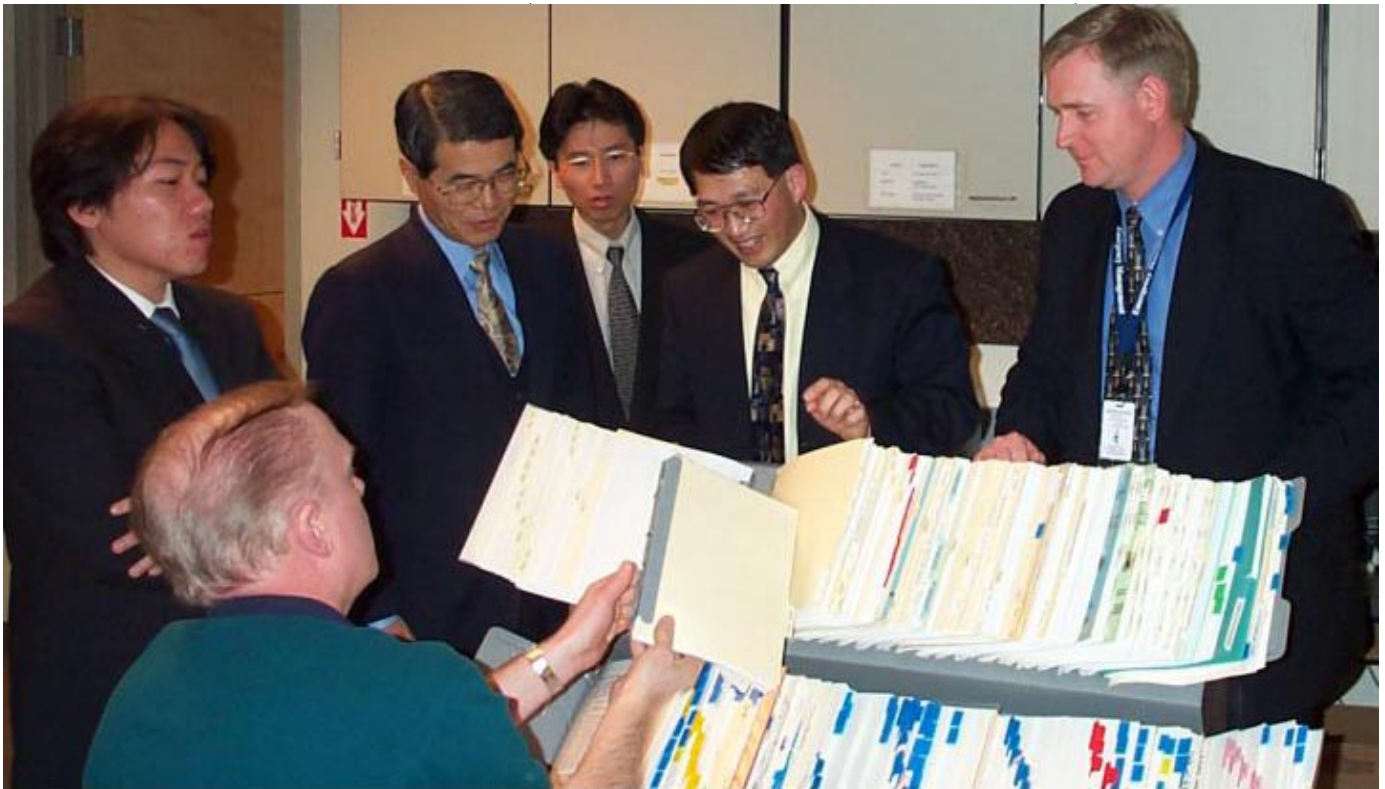
The division's second major challenge arose in the summer fire season that produced a record 13 activations to mobilize state-funded fire services to battle wildfires. Several of the activations occurred simultaneously because of the severe fire conditions in eastern Washington. Our National Guard forces were called upon not only to provide logistical and transportation support but also to conduct search and rescue and water drop missions. The state coordination of multiple fire overhead teams and thousands of firefighters went smoothly, reflecting the professional relationships that have been established between EMD, the Fire Marshal's Office of the Washington State Patrol, the Department of Natural Resources and local fire agencies.

The year's culmination was a record 77-day activation of the emergency operations center in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks against our country. The division's newly developed relationships with antiterrorism response agencies at the local, state, federal, and private levels in 2000 and 2001 laid the groundwork for much more intense planning, coordination and training to address the widespread impacts of the September 11th attacks.

Finally, EMD looks to 2002 to start a new organizational structure. After months of thoughtful review, the division will reorganize into new units: E911; Mitigation, Analysis and Planning; Response and Recovery; and Policy, Programs and Training. We believe the new organization improves coordination between our mitigation and planning programs and establishes closer links between our response and recovery operations. But our most vital asset remains our experienced, dedicated staff, and the strong programs of all our statewide partners. Whatever challenges the future brings, I know that the events of 2001 have given all of us the confidence, experience, and trust in each other to without fail, meet our primary objective: the protection of our citizens.



Glen Woodbury, Director, Emergency Management Division



(Top Photo) Duty Officer Dan Fox (lower left) explains emergency notification procedures to Japanese cabinet officials and members of Seattle's Japanese consulate staff, while Glen Woodbury, (right) Washington Emergency Management director looks on.

(Left Photo) Terry Egan, (left) manager of the Mitigation, Analysis and Planning unit, and Woodbury present a state Teamwork award to Dave Rider, EMD website manager. (EMD Photos by Colleen Roberts (top) Mark Clemens, (left).



2001

Emergency Operations Center operated at an enhanced level for 20 events in 2001, including 13 activations to implement the State Fire Service Resources Mobilization Plan.

Emergency Management Division (EMD) duty officers coordinated 3,382 emergency support incidents or missions in 2001 – a 4 percent increase from the previous year. Hazardous materials incidents accounted for more than 58 percent of the missions in 2001.

Nisqually Earthquake disaster aid registrations totaled 41,410 by year's end, a mark that was more than three times the previous Washington record of 11,998 registrations set in the flood disaster of early 1996.

Nisqually earthquake disaster aid set new Washington state records for disaster housing assistance and U.S. Small Business Administration loans.

EMD in July officially dedicated a memorial on the grounds of the division's headquarters to honor former chief of staff Ed Carlson, who died of cancer in August 1999.

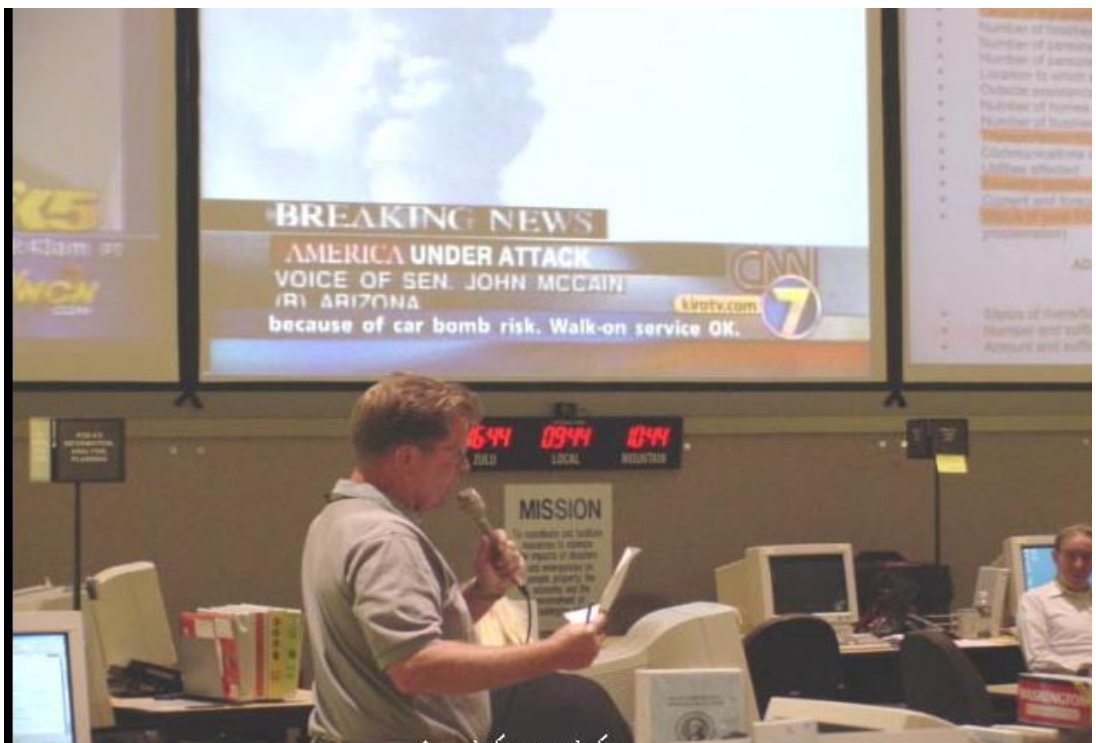
On July 26, Washington officially joined the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) that includes 43 states and two territories. The compact enables participating states to seek aid from other members during emergencies.

EMD's Chuck Hagerhjelm became the state's first EMAC deployment when he was sent to New York City in September to work in the city's program to recover from the World Trade Center terrorist attacks.

In November, Barbara Thurman of the Emergency Management Division captured seven awards in the International Association of Emergency Managers 2001 Media Awards Contest.

EMD YEAR IN REVIEW

Mark Kogle of the Emergency Management Division briefs other state Emergency Operations Center staff during the activation for the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. (EMD Photo by Bob Isaman).



Ocean Shores, Wash., was named the nation's first "Tsunami Ready Community" in ceremonies June 30.

The U.S. Small Business Administration declared six different farm disasters declared in Washington because of drought and storm losses

EMD, the University of Washington, and the Western Disaster Center in September won a National Aeronautics and Space Administration grant to study the use of satellite information in emergency management activities. The grant could be for as much as \$703,500 over the next three years.

Glen Woodbury, EMD director, was elected National Emergency Management Association president in fall elections. He begins a one-year term as president in September 2002.

Pierce and King counties received a National Association of Counties achievement award for their "Port to Port" study of the retrofitting of bridges between the ports of Seattle and Tacoma.

Months of effort to add electrical generation and to reduce electrical demand had all but eliminated by year's end the concern of power shortages in the Pacific Northwest.

The Emergency Management Division's E911 Unit disbursed over \$7 million in support of E911 efforts at the local level.

The Training and Exercise Section of Washington State Emergency Management conducted 62 training courses in emergency management studies for more than 1,800 students in 29 different locations throughout the state.

A total of 67 communities and public agencies applied by Oct. 31 for an initial \$10 million in Hazard Mitigation Grants funded through Nisqually Earthquake disaster assistance.

The State Emergency Operations Center was activated for a record 77 consecutive days following the terrorist attacks Sept. 11 in New York and Washington, D.C.

EMD and the Adventist Community Services reached in agreement in December on a new memorandum to handle donated goods and services in future Washington disasters.

"Whatever challenges the future brings, I know the events of 2001 have given all of us confidence, and trust in each other to without fail, meet our primary objective: the protection of our citizens."

**—Glen Woodbury
EMD Director**

The Emergency Management Division's Plans Section updated and published the Washington State Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment Document (HIVA) that details the state's vulnerability to 20 major hazards.

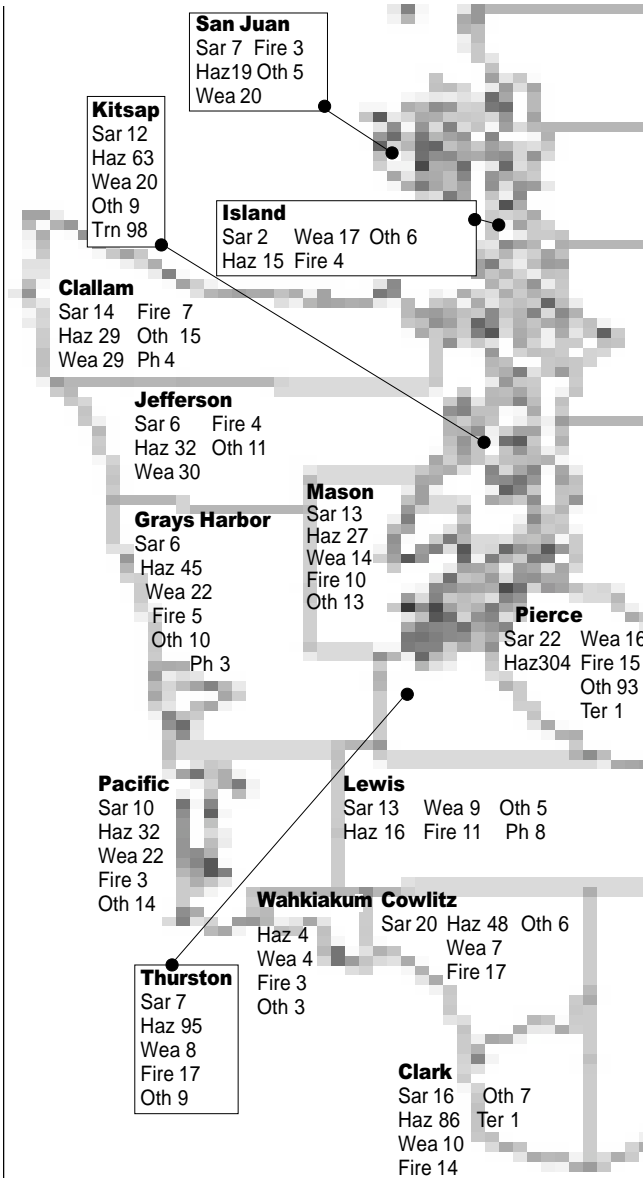
EOC ACTIVATIONS

Feb. 28 Nisqually Earthquake—

The State Emergency Operations Center began a Phase III operation Feb. 28 following a 6.8 magnitude earthquake that occurred at 10:54 a.m. about 10.9 miles northeast of Olympia. Gov. Gary Locke proclaimed a state of emergency in Western Washington as widespread damages were reported throughout the Puget Sound Region. The State Emergency Operations Center returned to Phase I normal Operations March 9 when recovery operations were transferred to the Disaster Field Office in Olympia.



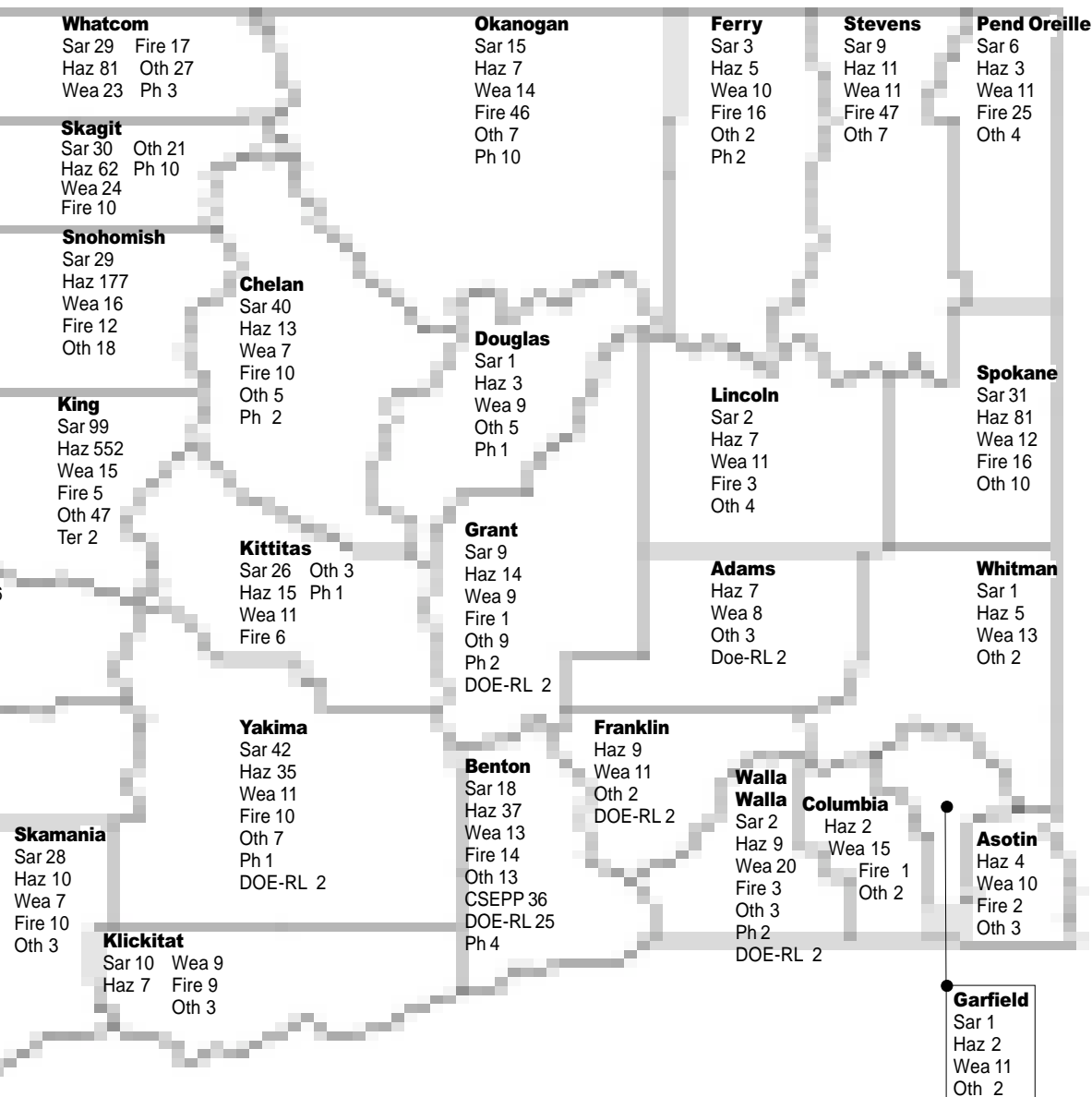
Building damage in Seattle's Pioneer Square area following the Feb. 28, 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. (Federal Emergency Management Agency photo)



Year 2001: Major EOC Activations

June 23 Tsunami Threat — The Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (ATWC) detected a magnitude 8.2 earthquake near the Peruvian coastline at 1:33 p.m. Pacific Daylight Time, confirmed a tsunami had been generated and issued a series of advisories, watches and warnings throughout the Pacific. The State EOC assumed Phase II Enhanced Operations at 9:15 pm to prepare for support of local jurisdictions and the arrival of the tsunami to Washington shores at 4:07 a.m. the following morn-

ing. Although tsunami waves were observed throughout the southern hemisphere, all watches and warnings were cancelled effective at 10:05 pm when the ATWC determined that the tsunami danger no longer existed for areas north of California. The State EOC resumed Phase I normal operations at 10:30 pm



Duty Officer Log

2000 2001

Search & Rescue (Sar)

640 589

Hazmat (Haz)

1902 1975

Weather

63 61

Fires

352 376

Other Incidents

200 273

CSEPP

30 36

USDOE-Richland

20 26

911 Outages (Ph)

35 49

Terrorist/Bomb Threats (Ter)

2 7

CGS

4 0

Totals

3248 3382

July 9 Okanogan Fire — The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) initiated Phase II operations July 9 when State Fire Service Resource Mobilization was approved for a 100-acre wildfire near Carlton in Okanogan County. The Libby South fire blackened 3,200 acres before it was contained July 16. Several other fires were burning as of this date, including the deadly “Thirty-Mile Fire” that killed four firefighters and burned more than 8,200 acres on U.S. Forest Service lands’ near Winthrop

July 14 Lincoln County Fire — State Fire Service Resource Mobilization was approved for a 400-acre wildfire located 14 miles north of Davenport in Lincoln County. The Department of Natural Resources deployed a Type II overhead team and additional resources were dispatched from Grant County. The Porcupine Bay fire consumed 448 acres before it was contained July 15 at 8 p.m. The Washington State Emergency Operations Center returned to Phase I normal operations July 17.



Washington experienced one of its worst fire seasons in nearly a decade during the summer of 2001. Drought conditions produced severe wildfire behavior as seen last August at the Sleepy Fire in Ferry County (left) and the Icicle Fire (below) in Chelan County. (U.S. Forest Service photos)



July 28 Chelan and Walla Walla County Fires —

The Washington State Emergency Operations Center was activated to Phase II at 5 p.m. on July 28 to support local firefighters working to contain wildfires that threatened homes in Chelan and Walla Walla counties. State Fire Service Resource Mobilization was authorized for the fires at 6:20 p.m. The Port Kelly fire in Walla Walla County burned more than 7,000 acres before it was contained July 31. The Union Valley fire in Chelan County burned 400 acres and destroyed one home and two travel trailers before it was contained Aug. 3. The State EOC returned to Phase I normal operations Aug. 2 when the fire was 90 percent contained.

Aug. 14 Virginia Lakes Fire Complex Okanogan County —

State Fire Service Resource Mobilization was declared Aug. 14 for the 12,000-acre Virginia Lake fire and the 800-acre Goose Lake fire in Okanogan County. Both fires were on U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) land and were fought by firefighters from the State Department of Natural Resources and BIA. Fires in this complex destroyed between eight and 10 structures and burned more than 73,000 acres of timber and grassland. The Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated to Phase II at 2 a.m. Aug. 14 in support of the mobilizations.

Aug. 14 Mt. Rainier Lahar Warning —

At 9:46 p.m. Aug. 14, the State Emergency Alert and Warning Center received notification from the Pierce County Law Enforcement Agency that LAHAR activity had occurred in the vicinity of Mt. Rainier's Kautz Glacier that feeds Christine Falls in Mt. Rainier National Park. Emergency operations centers in Pierce and Thurston counties were activated. The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) enhanced to Phase III operations at 11:30 p.m. While threatened national park campgrounds were evacuated, there were no reported injuries or property damage. The event later was determined to be a glacial outburst. The state EOC returned to Phase II Operations at 2:15 a.m. on Aug. 15.

Aug. 14-18 Eastern Washington Wildfires —

The state emergency operations center assumed Phase III operations at 9:30 a.m. Aug. 15 because of multiple Eastern Washington wildfires. Gov. Gary Locke proclaimed a state of emergency for Chelan, Okanogan, Spokane and Yakima counties. The proclamation was extended to include

any other jurisdictions that would have been affected by a disastrous fire. In addition to the Virginia Lakes Complex Fire, State Fire Resource Mobilization was approved for the following fires: Brewster, Tonasket, and St Mary’s fires in Okanogan County, Rex Creek and Icicle fires in Chelan County, Mount Leona fire in Ferry County, Spruce Dome fire in Yakima County and the Goodnoe Hills fire in Klickitat County. The EOC reduced its operational posture from Phase III to Phase II status on Aug. 24 when the fire threat decreased and acceptable containment levels were achieved on the active fires.

Nov. 14 Western Washington Flooding — On Nov. 14, heavy rain and storm activity caused numerous western Washington rivers and streams to reach or exceed flood stage. The State Emergency Operations Center activated to Phase II operations in support of local flood fighting efforts when it received numerous reports of local road closures and landslides. Twenty thousand state-owned sandbags were sent to Pierce County to assist flood fight work along the Puyallup River. The State EOC returned to Phase I operation at 8:a.m. Nov. 15.

Dec. 1 Pend Oreille Winter Storm — Pend Oreille County reported it had activated its emergency operations center on Dec. 1 when more than 75 percent of the county lost power due to severe weather conditions. Several shelters were opened in the county. The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated to Phase II enhanced operations at 11 a.m. to support local efforts. As of Dec. 6, approximately 20 percent of the county remained without power, and shelters remained open for hygiene services. When the county’s power system was fully repaired and resumed

normal operations Dec. 10, the state EOC returned to Phase I operations.

Dec. 14 Winter Storms — On Dec. 14 the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated to Phase II in response to several strong winter storms that caused widespread power outages, tidal surges, flooding, and landslides, particularly along Western Washington inland coastlines. The strong storm brought storm force winds of 50 knots to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia creating high wind waves that pushed waters over existing sea walls and bulkheads causing local tidal flooding. Numerous road closures, scattered power outages, slide activity, and low land flooding was reported in Island, Whatcom, Lewis, Thurston, King, Mason, Pacific, and Grays Harbor counties. Minor flooding resulted from the storm runoff in Western Washington rivers. The State EOC returned to Phase I operation at 5 p.m. on Dec. 17.

Sept. 11 Terrorist Attacks — The Washington State Emergency Management Division activated the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to Phase III operations on Sept. 11 in response to terrorist attacks in New York City, Washington D.C. and Pennsylvania. Several Washington State counties, cities and state agencies activated their emergency operations centers to ensure the safety of state residents in the wake of these terrorist attacks. The Umatilla Chemical Depot, Columbia Generating Station, and the Hanford Department of Energy reported they had initiated heightened security measures, as did the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineer’s regulated dams within the state. The Puget Sound Urban Search and Rescue Task Force was placed on alert and later in September was deployed to New York City. The Washington National Guard’s 10th Civil Support Team was placed on standby status for a possible deployment to affected areas. The state EOC assumed Phase II “enhanced operations” at 7 p.m. Sept.13 and continued to monitor activities throughout the state until returning to Phase I on Nov. 15.

OPS (OPERATIONS)

Outstanding Contributor

Ron Crooks has rendered 10 years of outstanding service to Washington's Emergency Management community in several positions at the Emergency Management Division. He has been a key EMD performer in his work as Radiological Instrument Technician, Radiological Training Instructor III, Program Manager – Radiological Instrument Maintenance & Calibration Program, Facility Maintenance Coordinator and most recently as Search & Rescue Program Coordinator. Crooks also was a major contributor to the success of the annual State Search & Rescue Annual Conference that has attracted an average attendance of more than 1,000 participants.

The Emergency Operations Section is charged with the day-to-day operation of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Additionally, the section is tasked with the administration of the 24-hour Duty Officer System, the state Search and Rescue Program, and development and administration of the Emergency Management Division web site. The Telecommunications and Warning Section of the Operations Unit designs, maintains and operates the alert and warning system to include the communications and information technology to support EMD missions.

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- Supervised a record 20 major activations of the state's Emergency Operations Center, including a record 77 days of continuous activation to respond to the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11.
- Coordinated a record 3,382 emergency support incidents or missions.
- Added an additional duty officer to handle growing workload of emergency support missions and incidents.
- Became the state call center for all of the Department of Ecology's after hours spill response operations.
- Coordinated with state and federal agencies to prepare bio-terrorism protocols for local emergency responders.
- Conducted a search and rescue conference that attracted more than 1,000 participants from 10 states and three foreign counties.

Year 2002 Goals

In February 2002, the Operations Unit was reorganized and became the Response and Recovery Unit. The new unit's objectives for 2002:

- Complete the Nisqually Earthquake's Individual Assistance Program by April 2002, well within the federal closeout guidelines.
- Continue to administer the Nisqually Earthquake's Public Assistance Program with an emphasis on customer service and federal partnerships, striving for closing the program within the four-year federal timeframe.
- Continue to close all prior Presidential Disasters within the federal guidelines.
- Continue to enhance the statewide Emergency Alert System (EAS) as a viable alert and warning tool in every state jurisdiction and integrate EAS with other available systems.
- Maintain the statewide emergency communications systems in a state of readiness to respond to all known emergencies.
- Continue to enhance the capability of the State EOC to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters by planning, exercising and through actual activations.
- Continue to operate the 24-hour Alert and Warning Center to respond to emergencies and calls for assistance.

Telecommunications

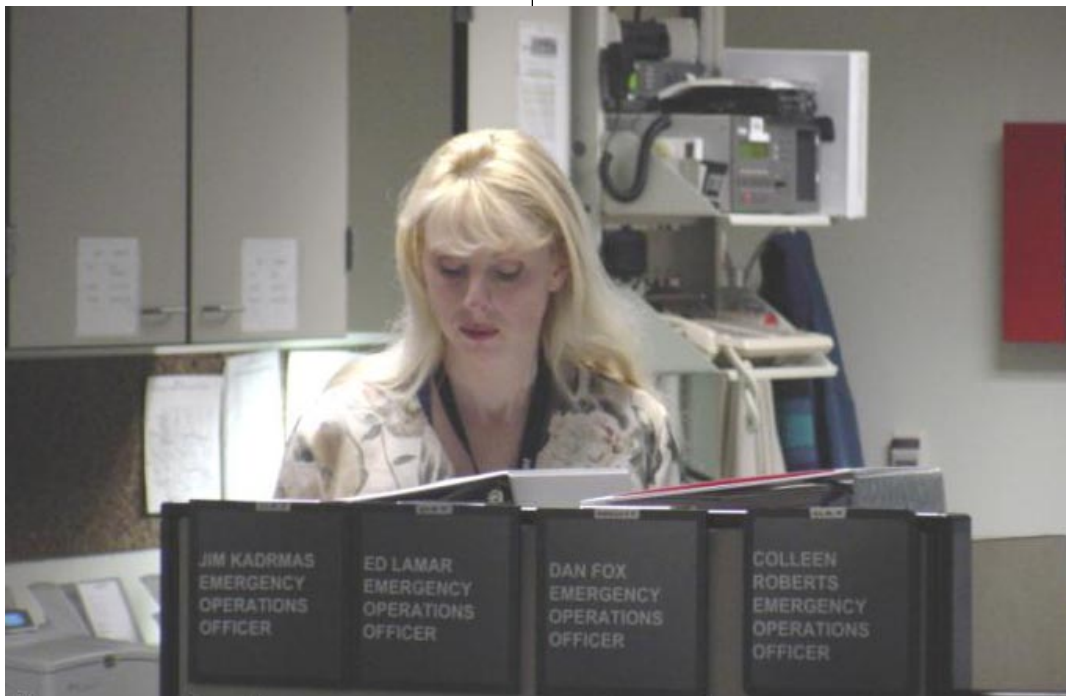
The Telecommunications Section of the Operations Unit maintains all electronic systems to include Telephone, Voice Mail systems, Radio Networks, Microwave Networks, Local and Wide Area Computer Networks, the Emergency Alert System Network, National Warning Systems Networks, Weather System equipment, Satellite Networks, Siren systems, Highway Message Signs, Highway Advisory Radios, 800 Mhz Systems, In-home warning radios, Several Radio Sites, Video, Alarm Equipment, Earthquake Monitoring, Lahar Monitoring equipment and related various ancillary equipment to include power systems. The Section is heavily involved in the development and review of telecommunications plans and procedures with Federal, State and Local governments. This Section supports all functions and programs of Emergency Management in the State of Washington.

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- Requested and received funding for new satellite systems for Klickitat, Okanogan, Asotin counties.
- Assisted in the design and installation of siren activation systems for Lahars at the Soldiers Home and Fire District in the town of Orting.
- Provided EAS assistance to the Washington Soldiers home and to schools in the Orting area for Lahar warnings.
- Completed several major projects for CSEPP, to include a major microwave upgrade project, new UHF circuits, upgrade of existing dual VHF transmitter system, and pre-engineering for an 800Mhz Bi-Directional Amplifier system.

Year 2002 Goals

- Maintain all information technology and communications systems in support of the Alert and Warning Center, the Emergency Operations Center, and the Emergency Management Division staff.
- Visit each regional jurisdiction annually to increase the number of working relationships with those jurisdictions. Visit other jurisdictions as needed to provide technical assistance.
- Develop an Emergency Alert System training CD.



Duty Officer Colleen Roberts checks procedures manuals during the activation for the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. (EMD Photo by Mark Kogel)

PROGRAMS AND RECOVERY

Outstanding Contributor

Appointed as Programs Section Supervisor following the Nisqually Earthquake, Jeff Parsons demonstrated once again his ability to successfully take on any task, leading the section's various programs through an exciting and unprecedented year of disasters and emergencies including the September 11 terrorist attacks. He did an extraordinary job managing state and federal dollars with an eye towards making the State of Washington less vulnerable to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. Parsons has consistently displayed his dedication to his customers and the citizens of Washington in the daily performance of his duties.

The Programs and Recovery Unit is responsible for the development, negotiation, implementation, and management of grants received from federal, dedicated, and state funding sources. The unit provides staff support to the Emergency Management Council, (EMC) an advisory body to the Governor and The Adjutant General, and to the EMC's three standing committees: the State Emergency Response Council (SERC), federally mandated to address hazardous materials issues; the Seismic Safety Committee, building upon the 1991 Seismic Safety Policy presented to the Governor; and the Committee on Terrorism (COT). Prior to February 2002, the unit also was EMD's lead for disaster recovery activities when the state seeks major disaster declarations from the President and supporting federal agencies.

Earthquake/Tsunami Year 2001 Accomplishments

- Developed and implemented a Seismic Safety Committee strategic plan that established objectives, approaches, and subcommittees to coordinate development of a state-wide strategy for educating, mitigation, planning and responding to the threat of seismic events. The program also reviewed and updated the Seismic Safety Advisory Committee's *A Policy Plan for Improving Earthquake Safety in Washington-Fulfilling Our Responsibility* (Dec. 1, 1991).
- Worked with FEMA X and regional states to develop the Washington HAZUS Training manual for us in the state and region.
- Produced educational materials on Mt. Baker/Glacier Peak for use by local jurisdictions and Canada.
- Using a partnership of federal, state, local agencies, and the private sector, the NOAA Weather Radio coverage was expanded so all of the Washington coastline and shipping lanes could receive alerts and warnings.

Year 2002 Goals

- Organize a HAZUS Users Group to share data and information about HAZUS use within the state.
- Develop a seismic hazard education program in partnership with the University of Washington's Burke Museum.
- Dedicate the city of Long Beach as the nation's second Tsunami Ready/Storm Ready community.

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)

- Washington has met all of the CSEPP programmatic benchmark requirements and is now considered to be in a program maintenance mode. During FFY 2001, Washington CSEPP completed the remaining elements of the development program and is now prepared to respond to a CSEPP incident. Of the 10 states in the CSEPP program, only Washington, Maryland and Utah have accomplished this goal.

Terrorism Year 2001 Accomplishments

- The Committee on Terrorism (COT), formed in 2000, expanded membership dramatically following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks. The COT also provided a forum for coordination and exchange of information among federal, state, and local entities; recommended policy changes to improve and enhance statewide preparedness; and proposed a public disclosure terrorism exemption that unanimously passed the Legislature.
- EMD, through the work of the COT's Strategy Development Working Group, received approval from the Department of Justice on the state's Three-Year Domestic Preparedness Strategic Plan.
- The Terrorism Program passed through more than \$169,000 to counties and cities to perform planning initiatives and perform various

levels of exercises through FEMA's Terrorism Consequence Management Preparedness Grant.

Year 2002 Goal

- Coordinate and facilitate an annual, full-scale, Weapons of Mass Destruction exercise in the region.

EMPG/SLA

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- The State and Local Assistance Grant (SLA) application process was streamlined and multiple awards were consolidated into a single annual award to local jurisdictions. Local jurisdictions also were given the option of using their SLA funds complete local hazard mitigation plans, and five local jurisdictions selected this option.

Year 2002 Goal

- Expand the number of local jurisdictions which utilize SLA funding to develop comprehensive local hazard mitigation plans.

Fixed Nuclear Facilities (CGS and US DOE-Richland)

- Led by a Kennewick-based program manager the EMD coordinated state agency and local jurisdictions preparedness activities for off-site consequences at the Energy Northwest's Columbia Generating Station nuclear power plant near Richland. A team of state agencies and staff from Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant, Walla Walla and Yakima counties also reviewed and coordinated emergency response plans. Drills tested separate elements of the plans during the year.
- Program staff coordinated state agency and local jurisdictions' preparedness activities for off-site consequences of an emergency involving radiological, non-radiological or mixed waste at the U.S.

Department of Energy – Richland's (USDOE-RL) Hanford Site. State and local emergency management agencies also worked with the USDOE-RL to identify and address gaps in Hanford Site emergency response.

Hazardous Materials

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- The *Puget Sound Regional Terrorism-HazMat Exercise 2001* evaluated the Puget Sound Region's capability to respond to a major hazardous materials incident, which involved a credible regional threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) terrorism. Exercise objectives included: the creation of higher levels of interoperability among regional HAZMAT resources; improved understanding of standard operating procedures for dealing with Puget Sound Region WMD incidents; the creation of a realistic environment to utilize and assess specialized equipment; and the demonstration and test of new incident response concepts and techniques.

Year 2002 Goal

- One of the major goals of the State Emergency Response Council (SERC) is to provide support for Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERC). To accomplish these goals, the SERC will sponsor an LEPC workshop in June 2002 and a TERC workshop in September 2002. These meetings will build on the lessons learned from last year and provide the communication necessary for program support and local jurisdiction planning.

Outstanding Contributors

Dan Staber was the catalyst behind the Washington State Terrorism Program. He has done an extraordinary job in obtaining and managing federal dollars to help make the State of Washington less vulnerable to terrorism events. His efforts gave the Washington State Committee on Terrorism a single, coordinated point for terrorism issues. Staber's dedication to the COT's sensitive and urgent work of 2001 represented the highest standard of service to the state and its citizens.

DRU (DISASTER RECOVERY UNIT)

Outstanding Contributor

Christy Grant served as Human Services Officer for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region X and provided exceptional support to the state's Individual Assistance Program. At the onset of the disaster, she brought in highly talented FEMA full time and reserve staff to assist Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD) with the Individual and Family Grant Program. Throughout the disaster, she worked closely with and supported EMD in the resolution of issues. State disaster applicants qualified for more than \$750,000 in additional aid as result of her help. Additionally, because of Grant's understanding of the special circumstances surrounding the Nisqually earthquake, disaster victims were allowed an unprecedented nine months in which to register for disaster assistance. EMD honors the outstanding and professional support she has given division and the people of the state.

The Disaster Recovery Unit was created as a direct result of the Nisqually Earthquake, and as such, has the primary mission of meeting the disaster recovery needs of the citizens, Indian tribes, and the public and nonprofit sectors affected by the Feb. 28 event. The unit administers the Individual Assistance Programs, Public Assistance Program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. These programs have been stretched and pulled more vigorously in the Nisqually Earthquake recovery than in any previous disaster. The Nisqually disaster includes 24 counties with 25 Indian Tribes. A state-federal Disaster Field Office established in Olympia in March 2001, continued operations through November 2001 to jointly implement the disaster recovery programs, as well as coordinate the functions of legislative, congressional, public information, and research data collection functions at the state and national levels. State Nisqually recovery operations continue at a unit office in Olympia.

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- 41,411 people who registered with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Individual Assistance is the largest number in the state's disaster history. These people have received almost \$56 million in rental assistance and minimal repair grants from FEMA, \$15 million of which was applied toward chimney damage. More than \$3.3 million has been approved through the Individual and Family Grant Program
- The U.S. Small Business Administration has approved 6,245 loans totaling more than \$83 million
- The Public Assistance Program, serving public, certain nonprofit, and Indian Tribes estimates \$75 million for eligible infrastructure repairs
- The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program estimates \$21,200,000 available for mitigation projects statewide
- Throughout the Nisqually Earthquake recovery effort, staff continued to work on six other open disasters, as well as on several non-disaster emergencies in the state.

Year 2002 Goals

- Complete the Individual Assistance Program by April 2002, well within the federal close-out guidelines.
- Continue to administer the Public Assistance Program with an emphasis on customer service and federal partnership, striving for closing the program within the four-year federal timeframe.
- Continue to close all prior Presidential Disasters within the federal timelines.



Outstanding Contributors

The Public Assistance Program gives special recognition to **Bruce Baardson, Kurt Hardin, Dave Hodgeboom, Sheryl Jardine, and Jerry Jenson** for their willingness to step away from their day-to-day assignments to assist with the recovery efforts for the Nisqually Earthquake at the Disaster Field office in Olympia for an extended period of time. In addition, other members of their program sections deserve recognition for their extra effort to keep everything afloat while the five named individuals assisted local governments in identifying the earthquake related damages for potential federal funding. Without the support of both the individuals and their sections, the state would not have been able to have any representation while the Federal Emergency Management Agency was working more than 300 public assistance applicants. The temporary recovery staff gave EMD the disaster recovery managers time to hire permanent, project staff to assume these responsibilities.



(Top Photo) The Nisqually Earthquake disaster field office at work in Olympia. (Left Photo) State Coordinating Officer Diane Offord talks disaster aid with (l-r) Rick Jenkins of U.S. Small Business Administration, Federal Coordinating Officer Bill Lokey, and U.S. Rep. Brian Baird, D-Wash. (Bottom Photo) A state-federal team surveys Port of Seattle earthquake damage. (Federal Emergency Management Agency photos)



Outstanding Contributor

Marlys Davis is the King County 911 Coordinator and the chair of the statewide wireless 911 committee. Her proactive approach has assisted with the implementation process for wireless 911 service in the state. Davis is considered a leading expert on 911 issues and is well respected in the state and nationally. She coordinated the effort by King County to request clarification on wireless 911 costs from the Federal Communications Commission, which resulted in substantial savings for the taxpayers within the state, while forwarding wireless 911. She is dedicated to the concept of seamless 911 service within the state and strives for such service in King County as a leader for all other counties, statewide and nationally.

The State Enhanced 9-1-1 (E911) Program assists and coordinates counties operations and continued advancement of E911 systems to provide expedient and reliable public access to emergency services. When statewide E911 implementation was achieved in 2000, the programs refocused on assisting counties with operations and systems upgrades. Several regionalization studies were undertaken to explore economies of service. With the upsurge in wireless phone usage, the program led an intensive search for funding options to meet the increased demand on 9-1-1 systems. New technologies – mapping software and Mayday capabilities – pose additional challenges to current E911 systems, as these will require major system upgrades and new cooperative working partnerships with a number of agencies and industries. The E911 Advisory Committee identified seven goals with subcommittees to work on them. These are wireless, technology, interoperability, funding standards, education, and administration. The Advisory Committee continues to guide the program toward its vision of a state with the world's most responsive 9-1-1 access to emergency services.

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- Generated approval for continuation of the state E911 tax rate at the existing rate of 20 cents for 2002.
- Developed proposed changes to WAC 118-065 resulting from changes to RCW 38.52.540 as adopted by the legislature in April 2001. The rule changes create three levels of E911 support – Dialing, Basic Service, and Capital.
- Initiated and completed an upgrade of four Washington State Patrol Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) that allows each to receive and transfer E911 calls as needed.
- Completed the Pierce/Thurston County Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Regionalization study. This study showed that it was economical for two or more counties to consolidate through technology by jointly using CAD equipment to reduce procurement and maintenance costs.
- Continued work with wireless carriers and public safety groups on legislation to extend the state E911 tax to wireless subscribers.
- Completed the remaining E911 implementation activities within the state for the wireline portion of E911.
- Provided temporary staff support for three months in support of the recovery efforts from the Nisqually Earthquake which occurred on February 28, 2001.

- Disbursed over \$7 million in support of E911 efforts at the local level.
- Actively participated in national efforts to enhance support for E911 and to establish standards for E911 network, databases and equipment.

Year 2002 Goals

- Sustain PSAPs as principal dispatch for local 9-1-1 emergency assistance, recognizing that the E911 system connects the public with those who dispatch response units.
- Conduct a vulnerability analysis of the statewide E911 network to identify weak points.
- Assist the counties to achieve the goal of wireless Phase I service implementation.
- Begin implementation of wireless Phase II service at the local level. This service will provide latitude and longitude for wireless E911 calls to PSAPs.
- Continue public education programs on the appropriate use of E911 within communities.
- Provide leadership for Regional and National programs to ensure 9-1-1 viability.
- Facilitate partnerships and cooperation between federal and state programs that impact 9-1-1 systems and operations.

- Create improved understanding of 911 roles as the citizen contact point for emergency services coordination.
- Implement a revised funding assistance WAC that addresses the county assistance needs and potential for economies through statewide contracting.

Dee Maynard (below) works in the Benton County 911 Center in Richland. The center (right) also houses the county's emergency operations center. (EMD Photos by Dave Irwin).



PLANS. EXERCISE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Outstanding Contributor

Mike Gordon, the State Training Officer, has done a superb job of guiding EMD's training program.

This past year was particularly challenging because the Nisqually Earthquake disrupted planned training activities. Gordon not only made the necessary adjustments to the schedule, but also added training required to support the earthquake recovery effort. He is recognized for his excellent instructional skills and classroom management techniques and has done extensive work upgrading and improving courses being offered and sponsored by EMD. His efforts to prepare and conduct the Joint Preparedness Conference have been superb, and his contributions have played a significant role in the success achieved by the conference. He led the effort to establish the training survey will help guide the division's future training program.

The Plans, Exercise, Education and Training Unit (PEET) provides comprehensive emergency planning, training, exercise and educational activities for federal, state and local governments, communities, and the private sector.

Plans

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- Updated and published the Washington State Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment Document (HIVA) that details the state's vulnerability to 20 major hazards.
- Reviewed, revised and coordinated a new edition of the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that includes a Terrorism Annex, enhancement to current Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as well as a new ESF 25, Animal Disease.
- Published a new planning guide for use by state agencies and local jurisdictions. Also published an Emergency Planning Workbook and provided workshops to local jurisdictions to assist local emergency managers and first responders in updating their emergency response plans.
- Conducted training and assisted all 39 counties in their Terrorism Assessment of capabilities and vulnerabilities.
- Established a Hazard Analysis capability to enable EMD to conduct empirical analysis of state hazards, to project effects and impacts from those hazards and begin to mitigate against future events.
- Prepared a new draft Repatriation Plan that will be tested in 2001 in a tabletop exercise.
- Prepared, coordinated and obtained approval for a three year Domestic Preparedness Strategy for the whole state and forwarded it to the federal government.
- Participated in the Washington State Indian Tribe Centennial Accord conference; prepared plans, briefings and presentations to representatives from 28 Indian Tribes, state agencies and local jurisdiction participants.

- Conducted planning for the Department of Justice Preparedness Program to determine needs, establish prioritization, and begin distribution of protective equipment, communication capability and detection instruments in responding and combating Terrorist incidents.
- Participated in planning, mitigating and response to Washington's severe drought, energy shortages, and 13 fire activations.
- Initiated a monthly Hazard Analysis report that forecasts the likelihood of disasters over the ensuing six months based on past events and time of year.
- In collaboration with the University of Washington, begun a Strategic and Practical Use of Remotely Sensed Data in Emergency Management (SPURS-EM) project, and obtained a three year NASA grant to fund the effort.

Exercise

Year 2001 Accomplishments

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) participated in several major emergency response and training exercises during 2001. These included:

- Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP), a one-day functional exercise involving a chemical accident and release from UMCD.
- Department of Energy Hanford Exercise was conducted in June and involved EMD, several south central Washington counties, and numerous state and federal agencies
- In September, EMD participated in a Columbia Generating Station graded exercise that involved the response and cooperation of four counties, and numerous state and federal agencies.

- In March, the EMD participated in the Bureau of Reclamation's Grand Coulee Dam Exercise that featured a catastrophic breach of the dam and flooding of many downstream communities.

Public Education

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- In the state's 2001 "Prepare Because You Care" education campaign, more than 200,000 disaster education publications and videos were distributed to state agencies, schools, hospitals, tribes, libraries, businesses and individuals.
- More than two million persons participated in the statewide "Drop, Cover and Hold" drill that was conducted, in April, as part of the disaster preparedness campaign. Several mini-campaigns were conducted to provide seasonal disaster preparedness materials throughout the state.
- The public education program received six separate awards from the International Association of Emergency Managers for publications and videos produced in connection with the April Disaster Preparedness Campaign. The public education program also received an award from the Western States Seismic Policy Council (WSSPC) for the development of a tsunami curriculum for grades K-12. This curriculum is currently being used by states across the northwest.

Training

Year 2001 Accomplishments

- The EET Section of Washington State Emergency Management conducted 62 training courses in emergency management studies for more than 1,800 students in 29 different locations throughout the state.
- As part of the Nisqually Earthquake recovery, EMD taught the ATC 20/21 "Pre and Post Evaluation of Buildings for Seismic Hazards" to an additional

450 students.

- Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, EMD added additional Weapons of Mass Destruction instruction to its training curriculum. More than 100 local officials attended a new Senior Officials Workshop that focused on antiterrorism programs. .
- EMD continued to be a major sponsor of the annual Partners in Preparedness Conference where more than 400 registrants attended 35 theoretical and hands on training sessions.

Year 2002 Unit Goals

In February 2002, the Plans, Exercise, Education and Training Unit was reorganized and became the Mitigation, Analysis and Planning Unit. The new unit's 2002 goals are:

- Complete two rounds of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program competitive grant processes, emphasizing a streamlined application process and the integration of the statewide mitigation strategies.
- Develop a hazard analysis function within the Plans Section that uses technological tools such as remotely sensed data and global information systems as well as traditional means to locate and categorize hazards.
- Encourage the development of local hazard mitigation planning processes to make hazard mitigation an acknowledged element in local community comprehensive planning.

Outstanding Contributor

Ferry County was included in a presidentially declared major disaster for flooding in May of 1998. The flood damage was devastating for the County, both financially and emotionally. The County Commissioners appointed **Lynne Baldwin**, Clerk of the Board, as the applicant agent in charge of managing almost \$1.2 million in Unmet Needs Grant Program mitigation projects for nearly three years. The projects consisted of three culvert district upgrades, residential acquisitions, stream bank stabilization, and rebuilding part of the County Fairgrounds. The Fairgrounds project was especially important to the County, not only for financial income reasons, but also for the morale of the people of the County. Lynne managed this project with extreme care to make sure the people of the County, the Fair Board, and visitors would be able to enjoy the facility for years to come without the threat of future flood damage



(Above) First responders rescue an injured victim in an exercise at the Pasco rail yards. (At right) Luke Meyers of EMD reviews mitigation plans. (Bottom) Jerry Jenson of EMD conducts a training class. (Top and Bottom Photos by EMD, Photo at Right from FEMA)

